

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

3P

187W-68

SECRET

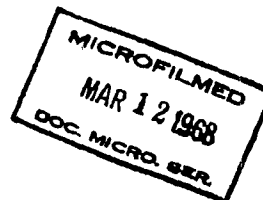
CCS, [] CUS, [] [] NRA NRI x

Chief, SD; Chief, NR; Chief, XNR

Chief of Station, Vienna

RELOCAT/LCINPROV

Adolf SLAVIK



REFERENCES: A. [] [] 23 February 1968
B. VIENNA 4632, 20 February 1968

1. Attached for action addressees are copies of the 15 February Vienna newspaper article on the SLAVIK case described in Reference B.

2. Following are more detailed Vienna Station traces on SLAVIK to supplement Reference B: (Source, except for subparagraph c., [] [] NO FOREIGN DISSEM, RAV-8731, 3 April 1963)

Adolf SLAVIK [] OI EP

DOB: 24 March 1922, Vienna, Austria

CIT American citizen as of 1963 (most recent information)

File Name, born 12 March 1922; POB, citizenship and present whereabouts unknown

Education: MA from University of Vienna, 1940

a. Beginning in March 1938 SLAVIK was active in the then illegal Hitler Youth movement in Simmering, Austria. He joined the NSDAP about the same time, and shortly after the Anschluss, in May 1938, volunteered for reserve SS units. With the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the "Der Führer" SS regiment, seeing active service until sometime in 1940, when he returned to Vienna as a legal clerk for the Supreme Court, later, the SS police court for military district XVII. In March 1942 he was allegedly transferred

/CONTINUED/

ATTACHMENT: L/V

15 Feb. Newspaper Article

Dist. version.

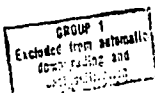
1 - [] [] net 1 cy
2 - [] [] /att 1 cy
3 - C/US w/o att
2 - C/US w/p att
2 - C/US w/o att

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3A2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

RAVA-41393

CS COPY

SECRET



SA/cip:z

S E C R E T

KAVA-41393

back to active military service following expulsion from the Hitler Youth for writing a pamphlet against the Reich German leader of the Vienna chapter.

b. In September 1945 SLAVIK returned to Vienna from an American POW camp, and for the next three years apparently held a series of odd jobs, for e.g., stamp dealer, and "economic advisor" (to whom is unrecorded). He joined the Austrian Socialist Party in 1945 but was soon expelled because of his past NSDAP membership. On 16 January 1948 SLAVIK was sentenced by the Vienna People's Court to two years imprisonment and property confiscation for his Nazi activities. He claimed to have belonged to Austrian and French resistance groups from 1942 on, but the court adjudged this to have been the result of opportunism rather than conviction. He served at Stein Prison until 29 May 1949, when he was released on five years probation in connection with a Federal amnesty.

c. While an unskilled laborer at the Lelli scale factory in Vienna between May and October 1949, SLAVIK founded the "Nationale Liga", an association of ex-Nazi committed to rapprochement with the USSR as the only alternative to Austrian postwar political impotence. Apparently fronting for SLAVIK to some extent was one Josef Wenzel KRUPICHA, born 24 November 1915, Vienna, then a KPOe (Communist Party of Austria) luminary and for some time the usual public spokesman for the "Nationale Liga." SLAVIK was apparently the primary intellectual and behind-the-scenes mover. The "Nationale Liga" was widely believed at the time to be backed ideologically and financially by the Soviet Occupation forces.

d. Specific, but largely unsourced, file references to SLAVIK's intelligence activity date from 1950, when he was reported to be the key liaison man between Austrian businessmen and the Soviet Occupation. He is reported to have made a trip to East Germany in 1950 to make contact, prearranged by the Soviets, with the RGIS, and to travel from there through West Germany, ostensibly on official business for the Administration of Soviet Property in Austria, but actually to establish an intelligence network "on behalf of an eastern service."

e. A Station file card states that as of 1950 SLAVIK also maintained an accommodation address to avoid Allied and police mail censorship. Hans BECK, Vienna IV, Wollseben-gasse 1/7. (Source: ☐ ☐ (This is a large building which has housed everything from a suspect PIS officer to a Station asset at one time or another; there are no specific traces on apartment 7 or Hans BECK.) In 1951 SLAVIK added an Information Service to the "Nationale Liga's" activities; this was also widely believed to be "on behalf of an eastern service." SLAVIK made numerous trips to Italy and West Germany during this period. He is alleged to have had sabotage training in Moscow, and to have been the military advisor to the KPOe.

f. In 1955 the "Nationale Liga" was dissolved and SLAVIK's travels shifted largely to North Africa. He is believed to have arranged the transshipment through Casablanca in 1955 of a large shipment of Soviet sponsored arms destined for the FLN. In 1957 a brother of SLAVIK's, inn, who had lived in France since 1928 and was a French citizen, moved to Casablanca and founded a small iron works. Adolf SLAVIK visited his brother in Casablanca from time to time, and in 1958 founded his own export import business there.

S E C R E T

SECRET

ZAVA-41393

Shortly thereafter, for reasons unknown, the brother returned to France, reportedly to share in a natural gas firm in the south of France in which Adolf SLAVIK also had an interest. About the same time Adolf also liquidated his Casablanca export import firm and returned to Vienna.

g. In 1961 SLAVIK made a long trip through the Middle East and South Asia, getting at least as far east as Pakistan, allegedly to explore the feasibility of establishing another export import firm. The project reportedly was not feasible and SLAVIK again returned to Vienna.

h. SLAVIK was last heard of, before his current notoriety, in 1963, when he was associated with and was the Vienna branch manager of the firm of Hans STEINER and Co., an export import firm based in Istanbul. Station traces described STEINER as an Austrian Jew who fled to Istanbul in 1938, but maintained an apartment in Vienna I, Mahlerstrasse 3/7, where he was residing as of 1963. He is not listed in the 1967 Vienna phone book.

3. We assume you will forward any information on Turkish Commerce Ministry official Turgut FOJON relevant to our understanding of Vienna's role in this apparent espionage net.

4. Preliminary unilateral investigation of Vienna VI, Mariahilferstrasse 166 occupants has not pinpointed a probable accommodation address or other front. The building is a large apartment and small business complex in one of Vienna's primary commercial districts.

5. For Headquarters: Please assign SLAVIK a 201 number.

SECRET